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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—505—

#### Politics of Europe.

On Sunday, the Shipping Report announced the arrival of a French Vessel from Havre de Grace, which she was stated to have left on the 2d of October. Subsequent enquiry proved, however, that there was an error in the date, the period of her quitting France being the 2d of August. No News of any public interest could therefore be expected from this source.

The Dawn of yesterday brought us the MADRAS COURIER of the 5th of February, and the BOMBAY GAZETTE of the 30th of January. From the former we have selected some articles which will be found in the Asiatic Sheet. From the latter, we have obtained the full details regarding the Queen's Funeral, with which our present Number is nearly filled. The Ship ROCKINGHAM had reached Bombay, having left England the 28th of August; and the substance of our Correspondent's Letter from Coshin, with the News obtained from this Ship while beating up the Coast off Goa, will be found perfectly correct. The details of the Coronation, of the Queen's Death, and of the King's Voyage to Ireland, all of which were new at Bombay, occupy a large portion of the GAZETTE. These are, however, not worthy of repetition here; so that in our Extracts from its pages we have confined ourselves to the incidents that occurred subsequent to the 13th of August, the date of our last direct accounts from home, at this Presidency.

The Heads of Intelligence given by the Bombay Paper, are few and uninteresting, its space being almost whole occupied with the details of the three subjects before enumerated. The following are the only articles of Foreign Intelligence that we observe, and these are from the MORNING CHRONICLE of the 14th of August, and BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER of the 27th of August.

*Mons, August 6.*—The Duke of Wellington has arrived in this city with several officers of his Staff. His Grace has visited to-day the fortifications of the place, and has expressed to the military engineers his entire satisfaction. His Grace declared publicly, that Mons would become one of the bulwarks of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the finest fortress of Belgium.

*Brussels, August 8*—The Prince and Princess of Orange passed through Cologne on the 4th, on their way to Bonn.

On the same day, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of England, who has stopped at Cologne, left it by the same route. It is thought that her Royal Highness is going to Stuttgart, and that she is to order the necessary arrangements for the approaching visit of the King, her brother, to Germany.

A British Cabinet Messenger was sent by the Ambassador with dispatches for Vienna,

The news of the death of the Queen of England has been in circulation here for these three days, but there is no official confirmation of it.

The Duke of Wellington, who is making the tour of Belgium, to inspect the fortresses, is expected shortly at Brussels. It is said that his Grace will go to Paris, previous to his return to England.

*Frankfort, August 4*—Letters from Constantinople have been received at Frankfort, which state that the Jannissaries at present give the law in that capital. They have increased the number of their Delegates, who sit every day in the Divan.

*Cephalonia, July 11.*—The Greeks who had quitted foreign service, to go to the assistance of their country, and who embarked at Trieste, have arrived in the Morea. The two vessels which conveyed them entered the port of Navarino on the 10th of June. Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti and the young Prince Kantacuzeno were at their head. The inhabitants of the country, who impatiently expected them, expressed the most lively joy at their arrival. The direction of affairs has since assumed greater activity, and they are in a much more favourable situation. The Turks, commanded by the Pacha of Arta, were completely beaten by the Suliots, and the Pasha made prisoner. The Pasha of Delvino, who had received a check, advanced on obtaining reinforcements, but was met by Ulysses, commanding the troops of Southern Thessaly, near Sperchius. Of 5000 Turks only 250 survived, who were pursued and taken prisoners. The Pasha was among the slain.

*Paris, August 12.*—The King arrived at the Thuilleries at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family arrived soon afterwards, and dined with his Majesty.

There is a report in Germany of an intended interview between two great Monarchs, to take place either at Lemberg or at Warsaw.

It is stated in one of the Journals, that the Duke of Wellington, before proceeding to Belgium, passed some hours at Paris, and had a long conference with the President of the Council of Ministers, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.---*Journal des Debats.*

A letter from Vienna of the 31st July is said to state, that the Divan has rejected the Ultimatum of Russia, and thus war is more to be expected than ever.---*Constitutionnel.*

It is said, that in the event of War with the Turks, Austria has agreed with Russia to place garrisons in all the principal towns of Italy, in order to guarantee the Peninsula from new disturbances.---*Ibid.*

*Augsburgh, Aug. 6.*—It is said that the interview which is to take place between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria has for its object affairs of a certain importance; amongst others, the Marriage of the Prince Imperial of Austria with the Princess of Bavaria.

At the departure of the last courier it was said at Vienna that the Grand Seigneur had formally rejected the Ultimatum of Russia, and that orders had in consequence been sent to Jussuf Pasha to concentrate his forces on the banks of the Pruth until he should be joined by the troops to be sent from Constantinople. Considerable reinforcements of artillery had also been sent from that capital.

It is also said, that the Emperor of Russia was on the road to Wilna, from whence he intended to proceed to the head-quarters of the Army of the South, commanded by General the-Count de Wittgenstein. It is added, that this army has taken up cantonments on the banks of the Pruth.

*Vienna, Aug. 1.*—Private letters from Witepsk state, that General De Sacken was to proceed to the frontiers, having been appointed to the command of the army which is to act in case the Ultimatum is not accepted by the Turkish Government. The number of the disposable force is upwards of 500,000 men. The Count Golowkin, the Russian Minister, is engaging surgeons for the service of his Government.

**Funeral of the Queen of England.****THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF HER LATE MAJESTY'S REMAINS.***From the Morning Chronicle of August 15, 1821.*

Yesterday morning a great part of the population of the Metropolis was in motion, to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the Queen, before they were transported for ever from a country which has been the scene of her persecution and her triumph. The people had been studiously kept in the dark, as to the course the procession was to take, perhaps with a view of giving that appearance of desertedness to the funeral which her enemies so evidently laboured to give to her Majesty's dwelling during her life. The anxiety of the people, however, to obtain the information that was withheld from them, was the means of shewing the interest which they felt. The state of the weather was such as would have scared mere idle spectators. The morning was unusually dark, and rain falling without intermission, added to the gloom which the solemn affair of the day was calculated to create.

The only information which the public had obtained, as to the direction which the corpse was to take, was contained in the letter from Mr. Hobhouse to the Sheriffs of London, which we published. The information contained in that letter was, however, merely negative; viz. that the Royal corpse should not pass through the city.

All the shops and houses were shut; and every person both in Hammersmith and Kensington, who appeared at their doors and windows, were in mourning; even inmates of the little cottages near Brandenburg-house had made an effort to pay this humble but genuine tribute of respect to her late Majesty. A house at Kensington attracted much attention, from the circumstance of the whole front windows and all being covered with black. On enquiry, we found, that it was the residence of Mr. Cobbett.

**HYDE PARK CORNER.**

Before six o'clock, a crowd assembled at Hyde Park corner, both within the Parks and on the roads. The anxiety of the people, as to the course the Funeral Procession would take, was here most strikingly displayed. The crowd were unwilling to depart from a place where there was a favourable chance of joining or viewing the Procession; but there was the greatest agitation and alarm lest the Procession should pass another way.

About ten minutes before seven, a hearse with four post horses made its appearance, and drove rapidly towards Hammersmith. Several mourning coaches, drove also in the same direction. We should have mentioned, however, that before this time, as some interruption had taken place at the turnpike-gate, the people, apparently fearful lest any obstruction might be thrown in the way of the Procession which was expected, forced the gate off its hinges, and laid it aside, notwithstanding the resistance which the toll-keeper, of course, made to this proceeding.

About seven o'clock Mr. Sheriff Waithman arrived in his carriage, to be ready to fall in with the Procession should it come in that direction. The carriage was set up with the horses' heads towards Piccadilly. It will be needless to detail the various reports which were, from time to time, spread among the people in this direction.

About eight o'clock, a gentleman, in a military cloak, made his appearance, followed by a footman, and proceeded through Hyde Park towards Kensington. The crowd, supposing that he had some connexion with the Funeral, followed him into the Park in great numbers; and the toll-keeper took occasion to refix his gate on its hinges. A great number of persons were now drawn off towards Kensington, where the Procession was stopped for a considerable time, from causes that will be detailed below.

**HAMMERSMITH.—GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS.—PROTEST OF EXECUTORS.**

Mr. Bailey, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, whom his Majesty's Government has appointed Conductor of her Majesty's Funeral Procession, left his house at half past four o'clock, preceded by thirteen mourning coaches and six, a hearse and eight horses, with the various funeral habiliments and paraphernalia, and arrived between five and six o'clock at Brandenburg House. Sir George Nayler, as Clarenceux King of Arms, arrived by six o'clock, attended by Mr. Hood, the Herald; they were ushered into the state apartment, and a scene of a very extraordinary nature took place soon afterwards, which we shall faithfully detail in its proper place.

A little after six o'clock, Dr. Lushington arrived; Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brongham, Alderman Wood, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Thomas (acting for Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office), Dr. Holland, Lieutenants Flynn and Hownam, Count Vassali, &c. were present in the state apartment.

At six o'clock precisely a squadron of the Oxford Blues, under the command of Captain Bouverie, arrived, from their barracks, Regent's Park, which they left at a quarter before five o'clock, at Brandenburg House, and rode up the avenue from the lodge, and formed into a line in front of the house. The crowd expressed considerable displeasure on the entrance of the soldiers; but they acted with great forbearance, and took no notice of it. The gates of Brandenburg House were closed, and kept by Perry, one of the officers of Bow-street, attended by a number of patrol, who prevented the entrance of persons unconnected with the solemn ceremony into the grounds, and admitted only those whose names were on a list. Hammersmith was thronged with crowds of persons of all classes, who had arrived from London. Every vehicle, from a coach and four to a cart, were in requisition. Every house and shop was shut up. The church bell tolled to minute time, and minute guns were fired from the bank of the Thames opposite Brandenburg House. It rained all the morning without cessation. The London Committee, who rode on horseback, with hatbands, and white batons or wands in their hands, the ends of which were covered with crape, were wet to the skin by the time they reached Hammersmith. The Hammersmith Committee were on horseback, and attired the same as the former. The London Committee was headed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Hobhouse, and Mr. S. Whitbread; and the Hammersmith by Mr. Gomme the Churchwarden, and Mr. Bowling. The carriages were admitted into the avenue leading from the lodge to the house, by Perry the officer. At half-past seven o'clock orders were issued by Mr. Bailey, for every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession, and he went into the state room and gave directions to the Lord Chamberlain's Officers to deliver up the body to the persons in waiting, who would carry it to the hearse. The persons whose names are above-mentioned (except Mr. Wilde) were in the state room at this period. Dr. Lushington stepped forth and addressed Sir G. Nayler and Mr. Bailey.

It may be as well to give the names of the persons present in the State Room, and their situations. Sir George Nayler stood, in his State dress, at the foot of her Majesty's coffin; on his right was Mr. Hood, the Herald, holding in his hand the directions from his Majesty's Government, authorizing him to remove the body. On each side of the entrance of the state apartment stood the Officers of the Lord Chamberlain (Grooms of the Great Chamber), Messrs. Nost, Gardner, and Seymour, in plain dress, black, not in their State attire. On each side of the body were arranged Mr. Brongham, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. S. Whitbread, Mr. Thomas, Dr. Holland, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chippenden, the Assistant Conductor, Ald. Wood, Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, Count Vassali, &c. On the body of her Majesty being demanded from her Executor,

Dr. Lushington spoke to the following effect:

"Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bailey—You know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment; you know what has been the expressed wish of her late Majesty's executors upon the necessity of delay for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey; and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's Government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty), in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made."

Mr. Bailey.—I have orders from Government to remove the body, which is now in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain; I must do my duty. The body must be removed.

Dr. Lushington.—Touch the body at your peril. You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors; and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation.

Mr. Bailey.—You do not mean to use violence and prevent by force the removal of the body, I trust, Dr. Lushington?

Dr. Lushington.—I shall use no violence myself.

Mr. Bailey.—Nor recognize it in others?

Dr. Lushington.—I shall neither assist in, nor recommend violence; nor shall I join the procession in my official character of executor, but merely go as a private individual, to show my respect for her Majesty.

Mr. Bailey.—Very well, Sir: I shall discharge my duty firmly, and I trust properly.

After the above conversation had passed, the Procession was arranged.

**PROCESSION.**

Page. { Mourning Coach and six, containing the Servants of her } Page  
{ Majesty's Chamberlain, and Longes, the Black. } Page

Page.	Second Carriage. Mourning Coach and six, containing Mr. Wild's male and female Servants, and a Servant of Sir G. Naylor.	Page.
Page.	Third Carriage. Mourning Coach and six, containing —Thomas, Esq. of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and a Gentleman in the same department.	Page.

Two Soldiers on horseback.	
His Majesty's eight Deputy Marshals, two and two, in state on horseback:	
Mr. Cubb, .....	Mr. Shelton.
Mr. Knapman, .....	Mr. Birch.
Mr. Anderson, .....	Mr. Tyer.
Mr. Jolly, .....	Mr. Gillers.

Twelve Pages on horseback, and Two with black cloaks and hat-bands.

Her late Majesty's State Carriage with six Horses, containing Sir George Naylor, in his state dress, as Clarenceux, King of Arms, accompanied by Mr. Hood, the Herald; Sir George carried the Crown and Cushion from the State apartment to the door; and having got into the carriage they were placed on his lap, by the Herald, who afterwards took a seat by his side, with their backs to the horses. The Cushion was about two feet long and one foot wide—black velvet, edged with gold fringe, and a large gold tassel on each of the four corners. It was the Imperial Crown which was carried upon the Cushion. Two of her Majesty's States Servants behind the carriage. Squadron of Horse, two and two, attended by the Commanding Officer.

Pages. Hearse, with eight black horses Pages.

The Royal Arms were affixed on each side of the hearse, and each horse was decorated with an escutcheon. Porters in black were on each side of the two leading horses. At the end of the hearse was an Imperial Crown with the letters C. R. The Body was carried from the State apartments and placed in the hearse at a quarter before eight o'clock precisely. The horses in the hearse and the coaches were decorated with large black feathers.

Four Soldiers, two and two.		
Trumpeter.		
Eighteen Soldiers, two and two.		
Page.	{ Fourth Mourning Coach and six, in which was Lord Hood, her Majesty Chamberlain.	} Page.
Page.	{ Fifth Mourning Coach and six, containing Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton.	} Page.
Page.	{ Sixth Mourning Coach, containing Dr. Lushington and his Lady.	} Page.

Seventh Mourning Coach, prepared for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde.

While the coach stopped up the road at the door of Brandenburg house, Mr. Wilde was frequently called for. A message was sent from Mr. Wilde, who was in the State apartment, that he wished to see Mr. Bailey; this Gentleman immediately went to Mr. Wilde, and on his entering the apartment, Mr. Wilde presented him with a written Protest against the removal of her Majesty's body. He then addressed Mr. Bailey in very warm language, declaring the conduct pursued by his Majesty's Ministers to be most disgraceful, as well as illegal. He declared that the body was taken by force against the will of the executors, and called upon Mr. Bailey to give him some information as to where he intended to take the procession—by what route—and where was the destination?

Mr. Bailey complained that every impediment was thrown in the way of the persons whose duty it was to attend the removal of the body. He then took out of his pocket a paper, and read from it the route of the procession. "The funeral cavalcade to pass from the gate at Brandenburg house through Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington Gravel Pits, near the Church, into the Uxbridge-road, to Bays water; from thence to Tyburn Turnpike, down the Edgware-road, along the Newroad to Islington, down the City-road, along Old-street, Mile-end, to Romford, &c. A squadron of Oxford Blues, from Brandenburg-house to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same Regiment from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a Guard of Honour is in waiting."

Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go in the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor should the body be taken, except by force; and when the body stopped at the first stage, he probably should be there to exercise his legal right as Executor (which was superior to any usurped power then exercised by the Officers employed by his Majesty's Ministers,) to have the body removed according to his own will and that of her late Majesty, without squadrons of soldiers.

Mr. Bailey said that his orders were imperative, and that nothing should prevent him doing his duty. He would take upon himself the peril of removing the body.

In the carriage which was assigned for Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Mr. Bailey placed several of the inferior servants of her Majesty's household. It was reported that the Gentlemen who arranged the procession, on the part of the Home Department, had refused to allow Mr. Alderman Wood to attend in one of the carriages, as a mourner. This report, which, upon inquiry, we are bound in justice to say, we believe to be entirely without foundation, created feelings and strong expressions of discontent amongst the crowds assembled.

Page.	8th Mourning Coach and Six, containing Mr. Alderman Wood and Count Vassali.	Page.
Page.	9th Mourning Carriage and Six, containing Captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson, (son of Sir Robert, her late Majesty's Equerries, with the Rev. Mr. Wood, her Majesty's Chaplain, and Mr. W. Austin.	Page.
Page.	10th Mourning Coach and Six, containing Lieuts. Hownam and Flynn, with two other gentlemen belonging to the Household.	Page.
Page.	11th Mourning Coach and Six, contained Mr. Hieronymus, her Majesty's Steward, Mariette Brune (Demont's Sister), Lady Hood's Female Servant, and Lady A. Hamilton.	Page.
Page.	12th Mourning Coach and Six, contained her Majesty's three Pages, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Nicolini.	Page.

13th Mourning Coach contained Mr. Bailey and two other Gentlemen who will accompany the Procession to Brunswick, and see the last rites performed over the Body of her Majesty according to their instructions from the British Government.

A Carriage with a Servant, containing the luggage belonging to the different persons in the Cavalcade.

The Carriages of different Gentlemen, the Friends of her late Majesty, followed.

The Committees of Hammersmith and London, Two and Two.

The hamlet of Hammersmith, as the procession passed up the Broadway, presented a striking spectacle. The windows of the houses were filled in every part, chiefly with females, all in the deepest mourning, and a great number of men had climbed upon the roofs, and even upon the chimneys, so great was the anxiety to obtain a view of the procession. On each side of the road vehicles of every kind were drawn up, and seats or standing places on them were purchased eagerly, at from one to three shillings. The owners of some of the carts and waggons had provided canopies of carpet or sail cloth, which protected the occupiers of seats from the rain, and then made a very considerable sum by their speculation. The space between the carriages and the houses was completely filled with spectators on foot, many of whom were without umbrellas, or any other than their ordinary covering; but the heavy rain which continued to fall the whole of the morning did not dismay them. We saw hundreds of women, of all ages, standing patiently beneath the pelting shower, and bearing, without a murmur, the rude assaults to which they were every minute subject from the want of common tenderness on the part of the men.

As the procession moved along it was regarded by the assembled multitude with mournful earnestness. The great majority of the female spectators were in tears, and many wept aloud as they took their last view of the hearse. The fair inhabitants of the hamlet evinced the strongest sensibility upon this melancholy occasion. They were seen at their windows gazing with tearful eyes upon the solemn spectacle, and many were heard to sob aloud, apparently in the greatest agony of grief.

When the head of the Procession reached the Broadway, the spectators were gratified with one of the most interesting sights we believe ever witnessed. The children, male and female, of Latimer's charity school, issued from the school-house in their best dresses, wearing caps upon their hats, and each bearing a small white basket filled with choice flowers. The sides of the basket were covered with crape. The little ones having ranged themselves at a head of the cavalcade in proper order, two and two, they proceeded on, strewing their flowers in the road as they walked along. The extremely neat dresses of the children, with their simple but earnest manner of performing this ceremony, excited the highest admiration and the deepest sympathy. It imparted a degree of painful interest to the scene, that will long be remembered by those who had an opportunity of beholding it.

The children walked bareheaded, and bore the heavy rain with great cheerfulness. When their stock of flowers was exhausted they walked out of the line, and stood at the side of the road until the Procession had passed them, when they returned to the School-house.

These children had been furnished with their baskets on Monday, and they went round on that day to the principal inhabitants of the hamlet, begging from each a supply of the best flowers in the garden.

The request of the little petitioners was most readily complied with, and an immense quantity was in a short time collected,



The Procession moved through crowds of people, in a solemn manner, as far as Kensington. It thus appeared that it was the intention of the conductors, in pursuance of the orders of the Government, to turn the Procession to the left, through the Gravel-pits to the Oxford-road, whence they might proceed by Tyburn Turnpike and the Edgware-road to the end of the New-road; but an unexpected obstacle was found to this arrangement. Two waggons were drawn across the street which led to the Gravel-pits, one of them loaded. The other was a military waggon. By what chance, or for what purpose it was placed there, we have not learned. At the representation of some persons in the suite, the military waggon was speedily removed; but this was no sooner done than another waggon, which was on the other side of the mainstreet, was thrust by the people into the gap. The people seemed determined to resist any attempt to remove these waggons, and continually cried "Through the City! through the City!" There was no attempt at this time to remove the waggons by force. The soldiers, who all along acted with temper, sat quietly on their horses in the places which had been assigned to them in the train.

A messenger was sent from Kensington to Lord Liverpool. Meantime the barrier was increased by the constant accumulation of carts from behind. We hear, but we do not state it from our own knowledge, that there was a trench dug in the upper part of the Gravel-pit road. The conductor of the procession would not take upon himself the responsibility of moving in any other direction than that laid down in the written direction. The procession reached Kensington at half past nine. It was not till after eleven that it moved on again, in consequence of a message, it was said, from the Earl of Liverpool. This, however, in the crowd and confusion at the time, it was impossible for us to ascertain correctly. The procession then moved on to the gate into Hyde Park, near Kensington, and an attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed, for the people, apprehensive that the hearse would thus be turned out of the direct road into the New-road and would not pass through the City, shut the gates, and the conductors consented to pass on through Kensington Gore and Knightsbridge. When the procession reached Hyde Park corner, we found a troop of the Life Guards drawn up; at whose appearance much dissatisfaction was expressed by the people. The procession then went on to Parklane, but the people were so thick, and so many obstructions were placed in the way, that it was not deemed safe to pass in that direction. The procession then turned, and entered the Park at the corner gate, and proceeded towards Cumberland-gate, the entrance at the Oxford-street end. The Life Guards were drawn up, six on each side of the gate. Two of them then passed the procession, and rode ahead of the horsemen.

It was at eight o'clock in the morning, when the Procession reached Kensington Church, that public opinion made its first indication. The whole Procession was suspended. The multitude proceeding from the eastwards here assumed a determined attitude. The first object was the seizure of an ammunition waggon, with an escort of the Foot Guards. The soldiers endeavoured to maintain their charge, but the pressure of the crowd rendered their efforts impotent; the ammunition waggon was turned into an engine of defensive war. The people were determined not to allow the Royal remains to be smuggled through a bye-lane. Waggons, carts, hackney coaches, with the linch pins taken out, were almost by a talismanic agency, converted into a barrier of obstruction, calculated to prevent the progress to the New-road. After two hours delay, an express having been, it was understood; sent to the Earl of Liverpool, a detachment of the Life Guards, with Sir Robert Baker at their head at full gallop, with sabres drawn, reached the High-street of Kensington at 22 minutes past ten. He, with the military officers, reconnoitred the possession taken by the people; and they at once perceived that the passage by Kensington Gravel-pits was impossible. When it was announced that the Royal cortege was to proceed by the Hyde-park road, the interest of the public feeling was then strenuously directed to prevent its being led into Hyde-park. The cry was for "the City, the City, the City." &c. At the request of Mr. Hume, the ammunition waggon, which was first seized, was released by the people.

The Park now presented the spectacle of an immense multitude. As far as the eye could reach the space was covered with umbrellas. Some of the Life Guards rode to and fro, which seemed to excite much displeasure among the crowd, which was testified by hissings and hootings. It was about twelve o'clock when the procession entered the Park.

#### THE PEOPLE FIRED UPON BY THE MILITARY.

We are sorry to have to communicate the fatal result of the ill advised steps which his Majesty's Ministers have thought fit to take respecting the Procession. The people all along had testified the utmost dissatisfaction at the intention signified of not passing through the City. This dissatisfaction was testified in the loudest manner in Hyde Park, by the immense multitude which was spread over the great area. When the head of the Procession reached Cumberland Gate, about half past 12, a stoppage took place, the people crowded and wedged together at the end of Oxford street and within

the gates were not very able or willing to make way. We saw an officer ride down Park-lane for the purpose, as it appeared, of bringing up another body of soldiers. A troop of Horse Guards then appeared and galloped up at full speed towards the gate.

As the Horse Guards advanced toward Cumberland-gate, the people crowded forward, and manifested an intention of preventing the hearse from passing through. The Guards, who were not only hissed but pelted with mud and stones, attempted to proceed, but the crowd rushed forward and closed one side of the gate. The soldiers then charged upon the people, and the gate was forced open, but it was again closed for few moments. The soldiers having at length got through, were again pelted with mud and stones. Some persons attempted to block up the entrance to the Edgware-road, and posts, stones, &c. were torn up for that purpose. The Guards now charged a second time, and many severe wounds were inflicted.—The Riot Act having (as we understand) been read by Sir R. Baker, the Horse-Guards fired upon the people and did serious injury. One of the sufferers is—Honey, a cabinet-maker Compton-street, Soho; he lies at the General Wetherell, Oxford-street, and has just been recognised by his brother.—Another lies dead at Mr. Lightfoot's, Surgeon, Oxford-street. An unfortunate man, who had been carried to the Hospital, shortly after died of his wounds. The firing (single shots) lasted four or five minutes, during which period it is impossible to describe the distress and confusion which prevailed; men and women were seen running in all directions, endeavouring to avoid the attacks of the soldiers, who brandished their swords, and pushed forward with most determined boldness and intrepidity.

We must here observe, that the Oxford Blues took no part whatever in this attack upon the people—their conduct throughout was highly praiseworthy. The obstructions to the entrance of the Edgware-road having been at length removed, the procession moved forward, but not quietly. The people continued throwing mud and calling out "Piccadilly Butchers!" and "The Blues for ever!" When the procession had got about half-way up the Edgware-road the Life Guards were collected together, and galloped off through a street to the right, amidst the hisses and hootings of the multitude. The Oxford Blues who remained were loudly and repeatedly cheered. The procession now moved quietly along until it reached the New road, when its quiet was disturbed by the Horse Guards again making their appearance. Their Officer rode up to and conversed for a short time with Sir R. Baker; he as well as the men who accompanied him were received by the crowd with the usual salutation of groans and hisses; they at length disappeared, and quiet was again restored.

The Procession had now nearly reached that part of the New-road which is intersected by Tottenham-court-road and the Hampstead road, where loud cries were heard of "To the City, to the City! we have got no Piccadilly Butchers here now." The New-road appeared open and unobstructed; but in a few minutes, before the Blues came up, it was completely blocked up by waggons, carts, hackney coaches, &c. Here the Procession was halted, and all was again confusion and noise. Sir Robert Baker spoke to the Officer who commanded the Blues, and the men were formed two deep in front of the barricade. The people, however, were resolute, and positively refused to stir an inch; they insisted that her Majesty's body should be conveyed through the City. Sir Robert Baker seemed undecided how to act; but after a long consultation with (we believe) another Magistrate, and the Officer of the party it was determined that the party should proceed down Tottenham-court-road. This decision of the Magistrates was received with loud and repeated cheers and clapping of hands by the thousands who attended the Procession; indeed the people seemed delighted to find that the Royal Body should pass through the City. Their joy was not, however, of long duration, for the procession had not proceeded more than one hundred yards down Tottenham court-road, when a party of the Foot Guards, headed by an Officer on horseback, was seen advancing in the opposite direction. The crowd manifested strong symptoms of dissatisfaction at perceiving this renewed attempt to oppose their wishes. Nothing was to be heard but loud cries of "Thame," and "To the City, to the City!" The soldiers were drawn up across the road immediately in front of the procession, which of course halted. The Officer rode up to Sir R. Baker, and after a short conversation, the Infantry filed off and went down Francis-street. The Magistrates and the troops who were in front took the same direction, evidently with a view of taking the procession clear of the City, but the crowd again objected and insisted on going through the City. Here again all was riot and confusion. The Oxford Blues were brought forward; they rode in among the people, but did not attempt to injure any one. Sir R. Baker, after some conversation with the Officer who commanded the Blues, and the gentlemen to whom we have already alluded, again gave up the contest, and the joyous multitude rushed forward, as if conscious of having gained a second victory. The procession now moved on with the greatest tranquillity, and the crowds who lined the sides of the streets manifested their satisfaction by shouting "The Blues for ever!" The whole of the windows, both here and in the other streets, were filled with respectably dressed females, who testified their respect for the







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memory of her late Majesty by waving of handkerchiefs, clapping of hands, &c. We observed that many Ladies, both in the windows and in the carriages and other vehicles with which the streets were lined, shed tears on viewing the hearse in which the remains of her Majesty were contained.

It was at first matter of surprise to see with what skill and dexterity the people had blocked one end of the New-road, but on passing along, it was observed that every other avenue by which the procession could be turned out of the direct course was equally well blocked up. The Magistrates had consented to allow the procession to pass through Holborn, and it proceeded through Broad-street, until it approached the end of Drury-lane. In Holborn the blockading system was again resorted to. A large eight-horse waggon, just then coming up, was drawn across the road, and upon this the people placed themselves as if to prevent its removal. Indeed the people, grown bold with success, seemed to feel that they would, and ought to have every thing their own way. No further resistance was made by the Magistrates, and the cortege proceeded down Drury-lane, through Newcastle-street (Wych-street having been also blocked up), into the Strand. Here, however, an obstruction of a more formidable nature presented itself—an obstruction both placed and calculated to prevent the party from going westward, had they been so inclined. It consisted of a double file of the Foot Guards drawn across the Strand, close to the New Church. The people expressed some dissatisfaction on seeing this, but the Procession passed on without any interruption. When it passed through Temple-bar, the cheers and shoutings were tumultuous. Repeated cries were heard of "Here we are in the City at last, in spite of them!" The Office of THE NEW TIMES was, as usual, saluted with groans and hisses, while the people cheered on passing the house of Mr. Waithman. It was expected that the Lord Mayor and Corporation would meet the procession at Temple Bar, but the determination of Government to prevent the funeral from passing through the City prevented their doing so. His Lordship, however, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Williams, the Sword Bearer, &c. met it at the foot of Ludgate hill, and accompanied it to Whitechapel. The number of carriages increased greatly as the funeral proceeded, and the number of persons in the streets was so great that the horsemen found it difficult, even in the widest streets, to move along two abreast. The crowd was much increased below Whitechapel by a number of decently dressed sailors, who locked arms, and walked along in a most orderly and respectful manner. Never, on any former occasion did we witness so large an assemblage of persons, and never were sympathy and sorrow for the sufferings of an injured Lady more generally, or more sincerely expressed than on this.

It having been rumoured in the morning that the procession would cross over from Kensington to the Uxbridge-road, a great many persons passed through Tyburn Turnpike, at an early hour, for the purpose of seeing it. Indeed, so great was the crowd that at eleven o'clock (notwithstanding the heavy rain) the road for two miles appeared to be covered with umbrellas, and each passenger was eagerly questioned as to his knowledge of the route to be taken, or of the hour when the funeral might be expected.

**Stratford-le Bow, half-past Three o'clock.**—Thousands and tens of thousands of persons of all descriptions line the road from Whitechapel Church to this town, which presents a scene of hurry and anxious confusion, seldom, if ever, witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. Every coach that passes from the City is questioned by a hundred tongues at once as to what on the Royal Remains have been, or are likely to be conveyed by. There are regular bodies of horsemen who ride towards Ilford every half hour, to ascertain if it is likely to make its approach by that cross direction, while men are on the look out from the tower of Bow Church with glasses, to give the earliest intelligence in their power.

**Half-past Four o'clock**—A horseman has just arrived with the pleasing intelligence that the Funeral Procession had arrived as far as the Mansion House. Thousands are on the move towards Bethual-green Turnpike, anxious to testify the last sincere mark of their devotion towards the Royal Victim of insult and oppression.

**Stratford-le Bow, Half-past Five o'clock.**

When the long expected news arrived that the funeral procession of our late gracious Queen was approaching this town, the Gentlemen of the Independent Club formed a numerous and highly respectable meeting near the Church, and from thence proceeded with a blue flag (inscribed "Freedom and Brunswick") to meet the Royal Remains followed by thousands of well dressed people. As the cavalcade passed on, every eye was filled with tears at beholding, for the last sad moment, the well guarded body of her who in life founded her only reliance on the love and unperished loyalty of the people. The road was strewn with flowers, and the procession moved on in the following order:—

A Body of Horsemen in deep mourning.

A Troop of the Oxford Blues.

Two Carriages and six horses.

A Body of Sailors.

One Carriage and six horses.

The Queen's Carriage, with the Crown on a Velvet Cushion.

THE BODY.

Ten Carriages and six horses each.

A large Body of Gentlemen on horseback.

The Private Carriages of Lord Hood, Alderman Wood, Sir R. Wilson, and several others, to the amount of twelve.

At the moment the Funeral had passed through the town, some wretches got into the belfry of the Church, and struck up a merry peal. We wonder much how any persons could allow themselves to be guilty of such an indecent outrage. The Clergyman (Mr. Stock) remained at home, and did not join the independent Gentlemen of the town to pay any respect to his late Royal and persecuted Mistress.

The confusion was heightened in Tottenham-court-road, by one of the most formidable gangs of thieves that ever disgraced by outrages and depredations any of the local fairs. With the watch word "Queen," the villains knocked down the most respectably dressed persons with impunity under the very eye of the police officers, who had not the power of stopping their villainous career. Some of them, however, are in custody, and others are known.

By eight o'clock in the morning the City-road was crowded from one end to the other, it being supposed that the corpse would be conveyed that way, as it is the military road to Harwich. Vehicles of every description came pouring in from all quarters, and by nine o'clock the road was completely covered.

At a few minutes after that hour some horsemen, attired as mourners, came galloping down the road, and gave it out that they had seen the Procession turn down Maiden lane, which leads to Highgate. In an instant the carriages, and those on horseback, wheeled round, and set off in that direction in full speed. The crowd rushed simultaneously down the streets leading to White Conduit-fields, which were in a few minutes overrun by tens of thousands, who sought by a near cut to get into the Holloway-road.

Here they were at fault, and no one could give any information as to the most certain direction to be taken. Numbers proceeded direct to Highgate, but the stream in this direction was greatly diminished by their meeting inquirers on foot and horseback, who had received no information of the procession, nor seen any indication of its passing that way.

A number, however reached Highgate, upon the calculation that that was the point near which the cavalcade must certainly pass, supposing it to have turned off by Maiden-lane. In this expectation they waited until nearly eleven o'clock, when all hopes were given up, and they returned highly chagrined to the Metropolis. The tide which had overrun the fields by White Conduit House took various directions, but chiefly towards the Lower-road, Islington.

At every point contradictory and the most perplexing information was given; horsemen were galloping in all directions communicating the various reports that had reached them, and all stating that the cavalcade had proceeded in the various directions in which it was conjectured it might proceed.

The crowd continued to get more dense in the City-road until about twelve o'clock, when a cry now ran along the multitude that the procession had been stopped somewhere by Knightsbridge, and that it had somehow or other been carried through the City. Every horse was wheeled round, and the whole was again in motion. It was not a little amusing to see the rush of coaches, carts, waggons, &c. racing down the road, accompanied by a motley multitude on foot driving every thing before them, shouting, pouring imprecations on the authors of their disappointment, and laughing at those whom they imagined to have been left in the lurch.

The stream rushed impetuously towards Finsbury square, part went down Sun-street, the whole crossed Bishopsgate-street, and went in the direction of Whitechapel, in the certainty of being beforehand with the Procession; all looking knowingly at those who attempted to undecieve them, attributing every thing of the kind to a mischievous desire to hoax them, or to inventions of the enemy to divert them from the true route.

The whole of Mile-end was thronged, and parties of artisans and companies were waiting at several villages, with the ensigns of their professions decorated with crape. The ardent endeavours and anxiety evinced in every direction to testify respect to the Royal Sufferer, bore evidence of deep and general sympathy.

Scarcely a shop was to be seen open in the whole line we have been describing, whether in the most private or public streets; excepting those roads crowded by the multitude seeking the Procession, all was silent and mournful.

The parish bells were all tolling, and most of them muffled, which, with the gloomy state of the weather, gave every thing a most impressive aspect. The report that the Royal Remains would pass through the City gained ground, and the whole line from Whitechapel to Temple-bar was thronged to excess.—*Morning Chronicle*,—August 15.

## PROGRESS OF THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(Morning Chronicle, August 16, 1821.)

At eleven o'clock, on Tuesday night, the cavalcade proceeded from Romford, escorted by a troop of the 4th, or Queen's Own. The inhabitants of Romford preceded the cavalcade, with about 150 flambeaux, as far as Hare-street; and, being greatly fatigued with waiting the arrival of the procession for many hours, they returned to Romford.

*Brentwood, Wednesday morning, One o'clock, A. M.*—The inhabitants of Brentwood, from whence this is dated, have lined the roads on each side leading to the village. The great numbers that have assembled during the day have decreased considerably, and have gone to their homes, disappointed and fatigued. Vast crowds of persons, male and female, still fill the street. Gentlemen (about one hundred in number) with torches, are anxiously waiting the arrival of the procession, which is now in sight. The greatest respect was paid to the deceased. The inhabitants escorted the cavalcade on the road to Ingatestone.

*Ingatestone, quarter-past Two o'clock, Wednesday morning.*—Not a person in this place is gone to bed, they have been anxiously waiting since noon yesterday, for the arrival of the funeral procession. The intelligence of the rioting and firing on the populace in London, has reached this place, and reports of the most ridiculous nature are circulated. A horseman has just arrived (one of the undertakers' men), stating that the procession is approaching this place. The moon shines brilliantly, and the cavalcade is seen at a distance. The effect of its appearance at this hour, is grand and impressive. The people behave in a manner highly becoming and consistent with the solemnity. Complaints have been made by the Household of her Majesty at being thus compelled to travel so fast, and they say it is exceedingly indecorous. The crowds manifested not the least disposition to riot; but some of the farmers' labourers cried, "God bless the Queen!" whilst others shouted "Hold your noise; it ain't right at a funeral!" The inhabitants of this place went with the procession some distance on the road to Chelmsford.

*Chelmsford, Five o'clock, Wednesday morning.*—This is generally considered to be one of the most loyal towns in England. There are evidently party feelings existing very strongly. At this hour, however, the inhabitants, by hundreds, fill every street through which the remains of her Majesty will pass. The procession has been expected for many hours, and the people are exhausted from wet and fatigue.

*Chelmsford, quarter-past Three o'clock.*—Many of the inhabitants are waiting at the out-skirts of the town, in momentary expectation of the funeral approaching within sight. One of Messrs. Bailey and Sanders' men had just entered the town, and given information of her Majesty's remains being near at hand. The procession moves very slowly; the horses in the mourning coaches and hearse are completely knocked up. The pages and the out-riders are in a most deplorable condition, and appear half drowned and covered with mud, caused by rain, the trampling of the horses' hoofs and the splashing of carriage wheels. The streets of this town are literally (at this hour in the morning) choked with the vast assemblage of persons; it appears as if the whole population of London had been attracted to this place. The cavalcade moves towards the church. The windows of the houses are filled with spectators. The greatest order and regularity is preserved.

*Four o'clock.*—The coffin containing the body of her Majesty has been removed from the hearse, into the church. It is laid upon a bier in the middle aisle, with the velvet pall placed over it. Sir George Nayler and Mr. Hood, the Herald, carried the Crown and Cushion into the church, and placed them upon the coffin. Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton have not arrived here; they were obliged, from excessive fatigue, to sleep at Romford, at the White Hart. The Household of the late Queen have been put down at the Black Boy Tavern, the whole of which was previously taken for the accommodation of the persons forming the procession. After a guard had been placed over the remains of her Majesty, Sir George Nayler and his assistants retired to the inn, and were glad to seek repose after the extraordinary exertions and dangers of the preceding day.

*Five o'clock.*—Orders have been given by Mr. Bailey for every person who intends to go on from Chelmsford with the funeral, to be in perfect readiness to start by half-past nine o'clock. The members of the Household express great dissatisfaction.

Her late Majesty's servants complain, of the shortness of the time allowed them for repose, and declare and protest that it is utterly impossible they can be ready by the time.

*Six o'clock.*—Most of the inhabitants are gone to rest. The town is perfectly tranquil, and only an inconsiderable crowd is collected near the Church, where the soldiers are on guard over the remains of the Queen.

*Romford, Eight o'clock.*—There is a report generally circulated through this town, that the body of her Majesty was not permitted to be taken into Chelmsford Church, and that serious consequences are apprehended.

*Romford, Nine o'clock.*—An Express has just arrived at these barracks, and two troops of the Blues are ordered immediately for Chelmsford, under the command of Colonel Hill, the brother of Lord Hill. The inhabitants of Romford are now confident that something extraordinary has taken place at Chelmsford. Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton set off from here at six o'clock, in a coach and four, with out-riders. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde arrived here in a private carriage a considerable time before the procession, and set off for Chelmsford.

*Romford, Eleven o'clock.*—An Express has just passed through this place, and the fears of the good folks here have subsided. All is quiet at Chelmsford; and the cavalcade is to move towards Colchester at ten o'clock, was the intelligence given by the persons riding Express.

We regret to state, that her Majesty's coachman received several injuries on his head, from stones and missiles thrown by the crowd yesterday in the affray with the soldiery. Many of the Blues received contusions and other injuries during the affray.

*Chelmsford, Nine o'clock.*—Lord and Lady Hood, and Lady Hamilton, are just arrived. Messrs. Bailey and Chittenden are making every exertion to proceed by ten o'clock; but such is the condition of the horses, that it is believed they cannot be ready before twelve o'clock to set off.

The streets are beginning to fill again most rapidly. Some of the mourners are not yet risen from their bed; being quite worn out. It may, therefore, be some time before the cavalcade proceeds.

*Her Majesty's Coffin.*—It is a singular circumstance that the plate prepared, and engraved with a Latin inscription, according to the order of the Home Department, has not been put on her Majesty's coffin. On Mr. Hieronymus getting out of the carriage in which he rode at Chelmsford, it was observed that he carried the plate of the coffin in his hands. By enquiry we learn that the plate and inscription so prepared, does not accord with the wishes of her Majesty's Executors and friends, and that it is intended to place on the coffin another plate differently inscribed, on the arrival of the body at Brunswick.

Stade, for which the ship will sail from Harwich with her Majesty's body, is upon the River Elbe, distant by sea, from Harwich, about 400 English miles. Stade is within the kingdom of Hanover, and the distance thence to Brunswick is about 170 miles, over roads of the worst description.—*Morning Chronicle Aug 16.*

## THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

*Chelmsford, Wednesday, Eleven o'clock.*—Two troops of Light Dragoons, of the regiment called the Queen's Own are now drawn up before the church. The hearse is brought down, and the mourning coaches forming the procession are arranged as yesterday. The undertakers are employed in bringing out her Majesty's remains from the church; the bell is tolling, and the funeral is immediately to proceed.

*Half-past Eleven.*—The procession has just set out. Almost the whole inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood have been assembled to see it, and the feelings of regret and sorrow have been loudly and feelingly expressed.

*Kelvedon, Three o'clock.*—The procession has just arrived at Kelvedon. When it left Chelmsford, the greater part of the population went along with it, the gentry all dressed in decent mourning, and the labouring classes either in black, or in their best holiday clothes. The procession, contrary to the practice of yesterday, was closed by a small squadron of 4th Light Dragoons. The cavalcade of horsemen at this place is immense, and as it is mostly formed of substantial farmers, assumes a very imposing appearance. The horses are waiting to proceed on immediately to Colchester, where it is expected to arrive about five o'clock. The pace at the beginning of the day was as rapid as yesterday, but seems latterly to have somewhat abated in its speed.—*August 17.*

## THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

The following account of the transactions at Colchester, and the embarkation of her Majesty's remains at Harwich, is said to have been derived from an individual who has collected information for the Evening Papers, and who apparently obtained much of it from the conductors of the procession.

*Colchester, Wednesday night, Six o'clock.*—About 200 of the yellow, or low party, went out this afternoon to meet the funeral procession, and were joined by many persons from Kelvedon and Witham, the Rev. Mr. Dowling, a Dissenting Minister, the Rev. Mr. Foulkes, a Clergyman at Sudbury (who some time ago presented an Address to the Queen), Mr. Saville, Mr. Tabours, &c. headed the party from Colchester; and, on meeting the funeral cavalcade at the Mill, which is about a mile and a half from Colchester, they formed themselves into a procession, and headed the funeral. On the entrance of the procession in-



to the town, about a quarter of an hour ago, the troops of the 4th Dragoon presented arms, the bells of the different churches tolled, and three trumpeters played the "Dead March in Saul." The procession stopped at the Cups Tavern, and the mourners and others, who formed part of the ceremony, got out of the coaches, and joined together. The hearse containing the body remained till eight o'clock before the Cups-Tavern, with a Guard of Honour, and then, by the direction of Mr. Bailey, Mr. Thomas, and Sir George Nayler, it was conveyed to the Church of St. Peter; the altar of which had been hung in black, and prepared for the reception of the body. The coffin was carried from the church door up the aisle and placed on the altar, followed by Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Alderman Wood, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bennet, Mr. Denman, and others of her late Majesty's friends. They arranged themselves round the body. Alderman Wood was at the head of the coffin. As Lord Hood walked up the aisle, he draped a coffin-plate, which was wrapped in paper, from under his arm. The loud noise produced by the circumstance attracted the attention of every person in the place. Lord Hood put the plate into the hands of Dr. Lushington, who gave it to a journeyman carpenter, in the employ of Mr. Fenton, cabinetmaker, of Colchester, who immediately raised himself upon the coffin, and proceeded to screw on the plate. Mr. Thomas, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, entered the Church, as soon as the plate was fastened on proceeded to the altar, and read the inscription on the plate—"Deposited Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England;" and declared, that a more indecent transaction he scarcely ever heard of. He insisted that the Queen's friends had taken upon themselves to do what they had no authority to perform; for, as the body was in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain, he, as his Lordship's Deputy, was the only person legally empowered to make the necessary arrangements respecting the coffin plate. His Majesty's Government had provided a plate, with an appropriate Latin inscription, which was sent to Brandenburg House, but when it was wanted to be fastened on the coffin, it could not where he found; it had, he was convinced, been removed purposely, that the executors might put on another plate, with an improper inscription upon it. The coffin was obliged to be removed from Hammersmith to Colchester without any plate, but he had given orders for a silver plate to be made, and sent after the corpse; that plate had arrived that evening, and he should proceed to take off the one which had been placed on the coffin, which in his opinion, was a most scandalous libel, and place the plate that he had got thereon in its stead.

Dr. Lushington protested against the right of Mr. Thomas to act contrary to his (Dr. Lushington's) orders. As executor of her Majesty he should do all in his power to have her Majesty's wishes acceded to. Her Majesty in her will expressed her pleasure to have a plate, with a certain inscription upon it, on her coffin; he had procured the plate—it was now on the coffin—and let any man at his peril remove it.

Mr. Thomas said, that he certainly should have it removed before the body departed for Harwich.

Dr. Lushington said, that he had authority from the Home Department to place on the coffin a plate, with the words inscribed thereon according to the will of her Majesty.

Mr. Thomas would not believe any such thing; and sent for the Civil Authorities. The Mayor of the place (John Clay, Esq.), Mr. Snythers, the Town Clerk and other civic Officers soon arrived. A long altercation took place between the Officers of Government and the Executors, Alderman Wood, Lord Hood, &c. The language they used towards each other was expressed with great warmth, in a loud tone and corresponding action. During this unpleasant affair cries of "Shame, shame!" were several times repeated. Sir George Nayler arrived, and insisted that the plate should be taken off. Another debate ensued, which was carried on with very little temper, and ultimately the Mayor and his Officers ordered the Church to be cleared. The friends of her Majesty went back to the Cups Tavern. Dr. Lushington returned soon afterwards with a written protest against the removal of the plate, and Mr. Wilde declared that such a proceeding, if persisted in, would be a most flagrant violation of their rights as executors, and that a Parliamentary investigation of the whole invidious affair should take place. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bailey said they had received decisive orders upon the subject, and should do their duty, disregarding all menace. The Church was then cleared by the Mayor and his assistants.

At twelve o'clock Sir George Nayler, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Chippenden, Mr. Thomas, the Commanding Officer of the 4th Light Dragoons, the Mayor of Colchester, Town Clerk, &c. procured a person to take off the plate which was put on by Dr. Lushington's directions, and to put on in its stead a silver plate, upon which was inscribed, "Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of England, consort of his Majesty, George IV., departed this life on the 7th Aug., in the 54th year of her age."

Colchester, Thursday Morning, Four o'clock.—The body has just been removed into the hearse, and driven to the Three Cups Tavern. The Queen's Household are not yet up. The procession is ordered to move at six o'clock.

Six o'clock.—The cavalcade has just passed through the town. It was not expected that it would have moved on so early, and the inhabitants are mostly in bed. A detachment of the 4th Light Dragoons precede the procession, and the band play the "Dead March in Saul." The drums are muffled.

Harley, Thursday Evening, Half-past Seven.—The funeral retinue has just reached here. The country people never saw such a sight. The roads are filled with equestrians and pedestrians of all descriptions. The village church bell tolls.

Mistley Nine o'clock.—Mr. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Brougham, &c. are arrived here, and head the cavalcade a short distance. A considerable number of persons are assembled round them, and walk before the military, who precede the body.

Harwich Eleven o'clock.—The funeral procession is now within two miles of Harwich, and the roads are completely choked up with gigs, carts, persons on horse-back, and on foot. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of the 18th Regiment of Foot, are under arms, near the jetty of the Pier. The Commanding Officer is Major Marston; he and all his brother Officers have their hats covered with crape, and crape on their left arms and swords. The drums are muffled. The 1st Royal Veteran Company, Captain Ennis, Commander, is also on duty. The Officers are in Mourning. They are drawn up in line near the Pier. The bells of the different Churches are tolling. The harbour is nearly covered with boats and barges of every description. Under the jetty the Officers of the ships GLASGOW, TYNE, ROSARIO, WYE, PIONEER, STERN (the squadron that accompany the corpse to the Elbe (Stade), were in their respective boats. In a large boat belonging to the Glasgow were twelve seamen, dressed in white jackets, white trousers, white hats and crape round them; Captain Doyle was on board, and Captain White. Every preparation had been made for showing respect and doing honour to the remains of the Queen, on her arrival for embarkation.—The Royal Standard was displayed half-mast high on the jetty. Landguard Fort, and on every vessel in the harbour. Minute guns were also fired from the fort and from the squadron. The GLASGOW frigate, which will carry her Majesty's remains to Germany, is lying about six miles down the river. The other vessels have tacked round to windward.

Harwich, Twelve o'clock Noon, Thursday.—The Procession is now approaching the Pier. The troops of the 18th Regiment, the Royal Veterans, and the 4th Dragoons, present arms as the State Carriage passes. The drums beat at intervals, and being muffled, the effect they impart to the scene is very great. The Band of the 18th Regiment play "The Dead March." The greatest order and tranquillity is preserved. The Royal Body is arrived on the jetty. It is taken out of the hearse. Lord and Lady Hood, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Lady Hamilton, Mr. Austin, Alderman Wood, the Rev. Mr. Wood, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Hesse, the Equerry; and nearly all the Royal Household, are on the Pier. Messrs. Hobhouse, Bennet, Hume, &c. are also present. A sling has been fastened to the jetty crane. It was made on purpose to lower the coffin; its material is not common hemp. The body is now slung; the guns fire; the bells toll; the soldiers present arms; the Naval Officers have their uniforms, and swords and hats covered with crape; they are waiting below in the boat to receive the body; it descends; there is now an universal silence; some of her Majesty's suite are in tears; all appear affected. The seamen, clad in white, receive the coffin. The effect of the scene is truly imposing.

Half past Twelve o'clock.—The boat in which the body is, has been attached to another boat, and twelve seamen are now rowing away towards the PIONEER schooner, which has been lying all the morning about two miles down the harbour.

One o'clock.—The boats conveying the body have just reached the PIONEER; the coffin is being put on board, by the twelve seamen, dressed in white and crape; the minute guns still continue to fire; through a telescope we observe smoke issuing from the GLASGOW, but cannot hear the report.

Harwich, Three o'clock.—Her Majesty's household and friends have left the pier for the Cups Tavern. Several of them are looking through telescopes towards the PIONEER schooner. The PIONEER's sails are hoisted; she moves towards the GLASGOW, with a fair wind; many boats and other craft are very near the vessel. No persons are suffered to go on board the GLASGOW, without a special order from the conductors of the funeral.

The remainder of our Reporter's account does not differ materially from that from THE TIMES.—The following is his description of the

State Cabin.—Glasgow Frigate.—We were allowed the favour of taking a view of the State Cabin, into which the coffin, containing the Queen's remains, was conveyed on its arrival on board. It had been previously prepared by a number of workmen from the King's upholsterers. The whole interior of the cabin was entirely covered with black cloth. A bier about four feet high was raised under a canopy about six feet long

and four feet wide, edged with black fringe, and ornamented with tassels. The corpse was placed on the bier, covered with the pall, and the Crown and cushion placed on the pall. The walls were decorated with sconces and canelabras with wax candles. On each side of the coffin were four escutcheons, and a hatchment was placed against the head of the coffin, upon which were placed the Royal Arms emblazoned. On each side of the corpse were three massive silver state canesticks six feet high, with long and thick wax tapers. There were seven black trestles on each side the apartment, which were set upon by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain's department, as the body lay in state. The apartment had an imposing effect. Sir George Naylor has left his state habiliments in England, as it would not be proper for him to wear them in a foreign country.

**Harwich, Friday Morning, Ten o'clock.**—The Conductors of the Funeral have been on shore this morning, and obtained from the tradesmen a variety of necessaries for the voyage. Dispatches are expected from the Home Office, before the square sails. Several persons have been admitted to take a view of the State Cabin, where the corpse lies in state. A communication has taken place between Mr. Bailey and his Majesty's Government respecting the route which the funeral procession is to pass between Stade and Brunswick. The ships will not sail till the answer is received. Sheetings for 20 beds has been conveyed this morning on board the vessels. The wind continues fair for sailing up the German Ocean; but it is expected that the signal for sailing will not be made before a late hour this night.

**Twelve o'clock at Noon.**—The squadron remains in the harbour. Mr. Bailey and his assistants have been on shore, and have transmitted dispatches to London. Several of the ships have moved to windward. The river has been covered with boats during the day. The squadron will not sail till to-morrow (this) morning.—*Morning Chronicle, August 19.*

The Inquest upon George Francis (who lost his life during the Funeral Procession of her late Majesty) terminated its labours on Friday night (Aug. 24). The Jury, after deliberating about 20 minutes, returned a verdict of "*Wilful Murder against a Life Guardsman unknown.*" The Inquest upon Honey is not yet concluded. A great number of witnesses have examined during the week, and the proceedings are further adjourned till to-morrow.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug. 27.*

#### PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock. . . . .	236½ 7 6	Bank Long Annuities. . . . .	19½ 11-16
3 per Cent. . . . .	76½ 3	India Bonds. . . . .	60 68 p
3 per Cent. Consols . . . . .	76½ 6	Omnium. . . . .	..
3½ per Cent. . . . .	87½	Exchequer Bills. . . . .	2d. 4 6 5 p
4 per Cent. Consols . . . . .	95½ 3	State Lottery Tickets. . . . .	£19 18s.
6 per Cent. Navy An. . . . .	108½ 9½	Consols for account. 76½	

**The Queen.**—If any thing could have added to the impression we have always entertained that Her Majesty was a deeply injured Woman, the whole of her conduct during a period when even the most hardened in crime look back on their past life with horror, and involuntarily acknowledge that they have sinned: when conscience, however it may in the hour of health and prosperity have been lulled, is fearfully awake and shuns all disguise, convinces us that she was so. The incidents recorded of Her Majesty's dying moments, her magnanimity and truly Christian charity in forgiving her enemies and persecutors, her gratitude to the People of England, her attachment to her domestics, which the last scenes of her life prove to have been one of the characteristics of her Majesty's disposition, though even on it proof of her guilt was attempted to be built; but, above all, her serenity of mind and resignation to the will of Providence under a firm reliance of finding in the world to which she was about to wing her flight, that peace and justice which had been denied her in this; all these present Her Majesty's memory to our minds in so elevated a point of view, that we do not hesitate to predict, when the spirit which gave rise to her sufferings has been laid, and late events impartially reviewed by the pen of the Historian, it will receive from all that need of honor and respect which is so justly its due.

**Disturbance.**—It is with much regret we observe, that serious disturbances occurred on the removal of Her Majesty's remains in order to embark them for the Continent. That the motive of those who directed the arrangement on this occasion was good, we do not doubt, however much the event has proved the mode adopted to have been erroneous. But such ebullitions should not be viewed as proof of disaffection to the Government. The Queen had been the peculiar object of the people's care, and the error was in supposing that they could have been persuaded to allow such an opportunity of testifying their respect to her memory, to pass without availing themselves of it.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### DEATHS.

At Murraythwaite, Dumfriesshire, on the 19th of July, Mrs. Murray, relict of Wm. Murray, Esq. of Murrayfield.

At Biggar, on the 6th of August, James Wylie, Esq. much regretted.

#### London Gazette.

#### LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, AUGUST 14, 1821.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning, on Wednesday next the 15th instant, for Her late Majesty Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, viz.

The Ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape handkerchiefs, and black swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

#### New Books.

*Materials for Thinking:—By William Burdon, A. M. with a Memoir of the Author, by George Ensor, Esq.—2 vols. 8vo.*

We are happy to see a correct edition of this work offered to the public, because the classical quotations in the notes of the former edition were most shamefully printed, in consequence of the author's trusting to a country printer, who pretended he had proper persons to correct the press.

Mr. Ensor, a gentleman well known in the literary world, and a particular friend of the deceased author, has taken the pains to superintend this edition, and prefixed a short memoir of this amiable man and valuable writer. The subjects treated in these volumes are as follows:—

Liberality of sentiment—Human Inconsistencies—The Imagination—Sketches of several Eminent Characters—Feelings—Education—British Constitution—Political Economy—State of Society, &c.—Principal Moral Writers and Systems of Morality Considered and Compared—Condition of Morality Examined—Liberty and Necessity—Remarks on Bible Societies.

Mr. Burdon's Chapter on Education is particularly valuable, as being the result of practice and experience, and ought to be read by the father of every family. His comparisons of the moral writers, from Confucius to the present time, is a masterly production, and fraught with great learning and sound judgment. Of his other chapters we will speak hereafter, and as a specimen of his pleasing and elegant style, we give a passage from his chapter on Liberality of Sentiment:—

"To quarrel with our friends for difference of opinion, is peevish and ridiculous: it is like a spoiled child who, not being able to get every thing he wants, falls a crying in a pet. Why should any man dislike another, merely because he thinks differently from him; for if his actions are just, kind, and honourable, of what consequence is it to the world, much less to any individual, from what motive they proceed? Some men do good, because they feel a pleasure in it; others, because they conceive it to be the will of God; and others believe it to be conformable to the eternal rule of right and the moral nature of things: and if their actions neither disturb the peace of the world, nor interrupt the harmony of social intercourse, what right has any man to say, 'You ought to think otherwise?' Opinions are of consequence only as they lead to actions; and when actions are destructive to public or private peace, it is the right of society to protect the safety of individuals by laws and punishments. To encroach on the right of thinking, is to invade liberty in her inmost sanctuary, and to reduce the greater part of mankind to the rank of automata; for if a man's actions are not the result of his conviction, he might as well never think at all, but act like a puppet at the will of his mover. The professed object of all compulsion is uniformity of sentiment, an object, no doubt, desirable in matters of consequence; yet experience proves, that all attempts to produce it by force destroy their own purpose; for when left to themselves men are generally more alike in their opinions, than when controlled by others. Truth is uniform and consistent; but error is multifarious, and the effect of constraint: and so natural is liberty to man, that the more he is dictated to the more likely he is to do wrong. Though some men tell us, that variety is desirable in all things; yet it is not to be denied, that, in things of importance, the greatest similarity of opinion, consistent with liberty, is to be wished for; but in things that are indifferent, the greatest variety produces the greatest pleasure. Liberality, therefore, which leaves every man to think as he pleases, is the best remedy for difference of opinion and the surest promoter of peace and harmony among all parties. The Experience of the world sufficiently proves that there are hardly any opinions in themselves destructive of the peace of society; it is not opinions which do harm, but the opposition to them. Many errors which would have withered away before the light of time and reason, have grown strong and vigorous by being encountered; and the very force by which they were opposed, has destroyed many thousand lives, and left the opinions which it was meant to root out, confirmed and strengthened."



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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## Indian News.

*Bombay Gazette, January 30, 1822.*—We have the pleasure to announce the arrival on the 28th instant, of the Ship *ROCKINGHAM*, Captain Waugh, which left Portsmouth the 29th of August, and the Cape of Good Hope the 18th of November last.

A *feu de joie* was fired yesterday at sunrise by the Troops in Garrison, and also a Royal Salute from the Battery in honor of his Majesty's Coronation.

By a *Botilla* from Muscat, which arrived on Sunday last, belonging to the Imam, we learn that Mahomed Allee Sheeraz, the Prince of Kermanshah, had died in his Camp; that the Turks had defeated the Persians near Bagdad; and that the latter were in full retreat to Kermanshah.

*Madras Courier, February 5, 1822.*—Calcutta Papers of the 22d ultimo, reached us yesterday. The most interesting portion of their contents is a Report of the Trial for Libel in the Case of the "SIX UNITED SECRETARIES, VERSUS THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL." A verdict of Acquittal was pronounced by the Jury without hesitation. As the Trial has excited universal interest in India, we hasten to give a Report of the proceedings from the pen of the triumphant Editor. The time occupied by this labor will prevent us from offering a word of comment upon the merits of the Case.

*Seizure of the Scotia.*—The *SCOTIA*, a fine little Ship of 207 tons, is seized by the Government for being under the Tonnage specified in the act. It is singular that she made her voyage from London to the Cape, from the Cape to Calcutta, landed a cargo there, took in another, and went back to the Cape again unmolested; she comes now from the Cape here, and they seize her. The Captain is part Owner, and he conceived that his delivering all his cargo at the Cape, and taking in a fresh one at the Cape shipped partly by the Government there, rendered her, in fact, a colonial vessel.

*Letters from China.*—Since Friday morning we have received several letters from China, confirming to the fullest extent the unpleasant news announced in our Supplement of that day, and containing many additional particulars of the affair between the Boats of the *TOPAZE* and the Chinese, that cannot fail of being interesting to our readers. It appears that these accounts were brought by the Ship *CAROLINE*, Captain CRAWFORD, who touched at Tellicherry, as our letters bear the post mark of that place—She left China on the 18th of December, and was the vessel we believe that communicated the report of the transaction to his Majesty's Sloop *SATELLITE*, who conveyed it to the Admiral; but it appears that no official account from the Captain of the *TOPAZE* has been received. We believe, however, that the following particulars of the affair may be relied on as authentic. It was of a very serious nature, and took place on the 15th of December at Lintin, the usual station for our Men of War, on which day a party of Seamen had proceeded on shore for the purpose of watering and washing their linen, and whilst peaceably engaged in this occupation a large body of Chinese came down from the town and attacked our party, when a scuffle ensued, which was distinctly seen from the Ship lying off Lintin.

Captain Richardson it seems was at the British Factory at Canton; but the first Lieutenant, in charge of the frigate, observing the scuffle to be very severe, and that the Chinese armed with spears and large bamboos were too strong in point of number, and were actually driving our men into the water, making free use of their arms; and perceiving that his men were likely to be destroyed before assistance could be sent to them, tried the effect of a few blank cartridges, which however the Chinese laughed at, and still continued the fight, whereupon a round shot was fired into the town of Lintin. At this time a Chinese boat full of armed men was observed to be pulling ashore from a Man of War Junk to the succour of their countrymen—Another shot was accordingly fired in the direction of the Boats, which passing

close to the Chinese Man of War's men caused them to make precipitate retreat to the Junk. But on shore our poor fellows were still maintaining a very severe and unequal contest, and as the only means of saving their lives, it was found necessary to despatch a covering party in the Ship's boats. Although every endeavour appears to have been used to avoid coming to extremities, the Marines were at length compelled to fire upon the assailants, when an immediate cessation of hostilities took place, the gallant Chinamen took to their heels, and were fairly driven out of the town of Lintin. After our men had all returned however, the Chinese went back in order to remove what could be taken away, and then evacuated the town altogether. The return of casualties was 3 or 4 killed, and 13 or 14 wounded on the part of the Chinese. We lost no men, we are happy to say, but the Captain of the *CAROLINE* saw several fine fellows on board of the Frigate with broken ribs, dislocated limbs, and otherwise severely wounded. A Mandarin Cap, bloody and stained with gore, was brought off amongst the Trophies. After all, the cause of this serious affray does not clearly appear, though there can be no doubt that it was commenced as above stated by the Chinese attacking our party. Many entertaining anecdotes of the *row* are related, but at present we have no room for them—we are promised further accounts by our intelligent Correspondent, which we look for with some anxiety. The *CAROLINE* sailed on the 18th of December, and got clear of the River as quickly as possible to avoid being detained so soon as news of this affair should transpire. Only four of the Indiamen of the season had sailed. Although the immediate effects no doubt were the interruption of all Commercial intercourse with England, the ultimate consequence of this event will probably not be what is generally expected. The report of the Viceroy of Canton to the *Celestial* presence will of course influence the decision of the Imperial Government, but we shall not be surprised if the affair is either altogether hushed up, or attributed to a mistake. Perhaps the most beneficial thing that could happen to England would be that the great King should issue his decree for every English Factory to be broken up, and every Englishman to quit his heavenly dominions. We might then fit our small expedition, and take possession of the beautiful and fruitful Isle of Formosa, which would enable us, perhaps to carry on a far more lucrative Trade, than any we have hitherto derived from our anomalous connection with this puerile People.

Previously to this occurrence, Trade had been uncommonly dull in China—none of the ships were more than half laden.

Mr. Hadow had taken his passage for Madras on the *DAVID CLARK*, which ship had taken in very little cargo when the *CAROLINE* sailed.

By the same opportunity, letters from Singapore of the 30th of December have been received. On that day a Country Boat had arrived, bringing a report that the people of Palembang had risen *en masse*; had massacred all the Dutch on shore; and had regained possession of their capital.

The inhabitants of Penang still continued under considerable apprehensions of the fury of the Quedah people. They yet threatened destruction to our little Settlement if their King is not given up. They have already put to death the greater part of his family, and are most anxious to serve their King in the same civil way. A detachment from Penang had been sent across the country, and had succeeded in dislodging the Siamese Force which had been brought down to intimidate us. We hope George Town will escape the threatened danger.

The expected homeward bound Ship *ALBION* came in on Sunday evening. She left Calcutta on the 20th ultimo.

His Excellency the Admiral embarked on Saturday evening under the customary salutes. In the course of the night His Majesty's Ships *LEANDER*, *CURLEW*, and *SATELLITE* sailed for Trincomallie. The Admiral afterwards proceeds to Bombay to inspect the new Ship *GANGES* of 90 Guns.



*Ceylon Government Gazette, January 23, 1822.*—The ship *CARRON*, T. McCarthy, Master, anchored in these roads yesterday evening from Calcutta, which she left the 11th instant. She has on board the following passengers for Bombay, to which port she proceeds.

Sir Anthony and Lady Buller, Miss Welland, Major Dickson, 3 Misses Buller, a Private of H. M. 45th Regt. 3 Parsees and 4 children. —Sir Anthony Buller landed this morning, under the usual salute.

The Master Attendant of Galle reports that there were four ships in the offing yesterday, and that one of them had lost all her masts.

*Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1821.*—The recent Hunting party of the Governor General has been less productive than was expected. Although the trip extended as high as Balatungy and Cossimbazar Island, scarcely any large game was fallen in with. We understand that not a single tiger was seen. One buffalo, numerous hogs, florikens and partridges formed the only spoils. The journey has, however, proved very pleasant, and has much improved Lady Hastings's health. The party returns by the Banks of the Hurdam Nullah; and His Lordship is expected to be in town, and resume his seat in Council on Friday the 22d instant.

*Hon. James Stuart.*—The Hon. James Stuart, Esq. Member of Council, embarked yesterday forenoon, under the salute due to his rank, in order to join the H. C. S. *PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES*. He was attended to the Ghaut by the Hon'ble Mr. Fendal, Commodore Hayes, Mr. Uday, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Pattle, and many of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement. Major General Jasper Nicolls, who likewise goes home on the *PRINCESS CHARLOTTE*, also left Calcutta with his family yesterday evening.

*Lottery.*—The fortunate Ticket, No. 3740, to which the Prize of Sixty Rupees 1,60,000 fell, was we understand purchased by the house of Fergusson and Co.—*John Bull.*

*Account of a Mermaid.*—From generation to generation a tradition has floated down concerning the existence of the Mermaid. Those who pretended to the best information on subjects of natural history, laughed at what they supposed a fable. In some parts of the world, however, the notion gained greater credit than in others; and a person might talk about the mermaid in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and the Western Isles and Northernmost point of Scotland without being sneered at. Farther South however it was dangerous even to allude to the matter. On reflection, it cannot seem more surprising that creatures bearing a resemblance to the human species, should dwell in the waves of the Ocean, than that animals so similar to men in exterior as the Ourang Outang tribe should exist in the forests of the dry land. Notwithstanding this—the greatest scepticism has hitherto prevailed upon the subject. It is in our recollection that a respectable Presbyterian clergyman, and a portion of his family, swore upon oath to the fact of their having twice seen a creature near the sea shore, which agreed with the description that current tradition had given of the Mermaid, and which had always been respected as fabulous. Yet, was the affair regarded by the generality of people as a good joke to laugh about, more than a grave fact illustrating the infinite varieties of creative power. We here give our promised extract (from Batavia) without further comment, though it may be as well to observe that the writer is an English gentleman whose testimony is entitled to attention and respect.

"The disputes as to the existence of the Mermaid are now set at rest, one of the Japan ships which lately arrived has brought a dried one here. Its head is very large in proportion to its other parts, and is partly covered with hair short and brownish; a portion of which has evidently been destroyed in drying. There are also some short hairs down its neck and on the back and arms. The sockets of the eyes are very large; and the eyes themselves, judging from their present appearance, must have been very prominent. The cheek bones are high. Nose and mouth are like an Ourang Outang's. The nostrils large and turned up something like an African Negro's. The teeth long, large, and sharp, not unlike an Otter's in formation. The ears are exactly like those of a human being. The neck, arms, and breasts with the nipples are very distinct, and very similar to those of an old Bengallee woman. The hands are like a sailor's

or labourer's, with the exception of the nails, which are long, and beyond the fingers end white. The inner part of the thumb has a small projection like that of a man used to hard labour. All the joints appear to be exactly similar to a human being's. Just below the breasts the fish part of the creature commences, and is very like the tail part of a salmon of about 10 or 12 pounds weight, except that the scales are not so large. The appearance of its teeth would indicate that it was not by any means young. Its length from the crown of the head to the tip of the tail is 2 feet 7 inches."

We regret extremely that our informant has not been more full in his report, for it would be highly interesting to know how when, and where, the creature was caught, and if opened what species of aliment was found in its stomach, &c. After this confirmation of a creature's existence once deemed so dubious—people should be cautious in laughing even at Lord Monboddo's credulity. It is not impossible but there may be men with tails; though of what possible use a tail could be to a human being, we cannot imagine. This notwithstanding is no reason against the theory, for the uses of several parts of the human organization are unknown to Physiologists. Probably some of our readers may remember the narrative of a Mr. JACKSON, who travelled not long ago towards Tombuctoo. He relates that a belief in the existence of men and women with tails was prevalent among some African tribes, who denominated them (so far as we can tax our memory) the *Heben Killel* or *Killebo*.—*India Gazette.*

*Benevolent effects of Reform.*—It makes the wilderness of despotism to blossom as the rose. It clears the Augean stable of a monstrously overgrown hierarchy.—It unchains the human mind from the blood rusted fetters of superstition.—It extinguishes for ever the baleful fires of the *Auto de fe*.—It shivers the double bolts that hemmed in the captive Champion of Freedom. It proclaims liberty of expression and action. It replaces the scales in the hands of Justice, and more wonderful than all, it changes a remorseless bigoted Tyrant into the *Father* of his people!

Hark! the stern captive spurns his heavy load  
And asks the image back that heaven bestow'd,  
Fierce in his eye the fire of valour burns,  
And as the Slave departs the MAN returns.

Yet according to the modest *Auto crat*, the brave hero of Tilsit, nations ought to wait the gracious nod of divine legitimacy before daring to commence the good work of improvement. This very doctrine is amongst the most glaring *innovations* of the day, for though history is replete with instances of rights asserted, and liberty secured by popular interference, it furnishes but few examples of Imperial Reformers or Royal Patriots. We hope to be pardoned for quoting poetry once more, but the passage is too opposite to be overlooked.

'Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring,  
In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring.  
What! can ye lull the winged winds asleep,  
Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?  
No:—the wild wave contemns your sceptred hand  
It roll'd not back when Canute gave command;—*Ibid.*

*Consistency of the Tories.*—The consistency of the Tories is remarkable. Whenever a motion is made for the reform of abuses which are tolerated merely because they are of old standing, a howl is set up by them, about innovation, and the danger of removing land marks. Let a proposal however be made about suspending the habeas corpus act, about punishing Libel with transportation and death; or let a junto of narrow minded puffy Aristocrats (*exceptions of course*) meet together in a corner with the view of gagging the people, and all the talents of party are in arms with pen and voice, in support of the measure. There is evidently a design among some of the Tories to produce a reign of terror in the departments of literary discussion, and political contest. We say *some* of the Tories, because we feel assured that many of them are right sterling Englishmen, who would never consent to vote for or countenance an unconstitutional measure, *knowing it to be unconstitutional*. A system of espionage has been established, which it is supposed will damp the spirits of independent writers, as completely as *BUONAPARTE's* police system silenced the Parisians.—*India Gazette.*

Tuesday, February 19, 1822.

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### Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1822.

Match for 100 Gold Mohurs.—h. ft.—Y. C.

1. Mr. Roberts's b. c. c. —, by *Benedict*, out of *Taran*. st. lb. 8 0
2. Mr. Oakeley's b. c. c. *Horatio*, by *Shakespeare*, 2 years, \* 8 0

Match for 25 Gold Mohurs.—R. C.

1. Mr. Mac's ch. A. h. *Punch*, a feather, (S. Chifney.)
  2. Mr. Green's gr. A. h. *Adonis*, a feather.—*A capital Race*.
- Mr. Black's ch. c. m. *Laurel Leaf*, 6 years, 9st. 8oz. received forfeit from Mr. Roberts's ch. c. m. *Maid of Avenel*, 4 years, 8st. 4lb.—T. J.—100 Gold Mohurs.—h. ft.

Sweepstakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each.—R. C.—(Three Subscribers.)

- Mr. James's gr. A. h. *Sir Lowry*, received ..... 8 0  
 Captain J. Hunter's gr. A. h. *Highlander*, paid ..... 8 7  
 Captain George Hunter's ch. A. h. *Sultan*, 8st. 7lb. received forfeit from Mr. Oakeley's b. c. f. *Fair Sulopian*, 8st.—R. C.—100 Gold Mohurs.—h. ft.

\* Threw his Rider at starting.

### Bengal Military Widow's Fund.

At a General Annual Meeting of the Members and Subscribers of the Bengal Military Widows' Fund, held at the Bank of Hindoostan, this-day, Thursday, the 14th of February, 1822. The Annual Accounts of the Society and Proceedings of the Managers for the past year, were submitted to the Meeting, by the late President and Treasurer, and the late Directors: these were passed and approved, and the General Statement ordered to be printed and published.

The Meeting proceeded to elect the following Gentlemen to be President and Treasurer, and to be the Directors for the ensuing year; in the room of the late Management, whose year of service has expired:—

J. YOUNG, Esq. President and Treasurer.

MAJOR G. BRISTOW,	MAJOR J. ALEXANDER,
MAJOR J. W. TAYLOR,	CAPTAIN R. C. FAITHFUL,
J. JAMESON, Esq.	CAPTAIN J. N. JACKSON, and
CAPTAIN W. S. BEATSON,	MAJOR H. BOWER, Directors.

The following general Resolutions were passed by the Meeting:—

1st.—In compliance with the declared opinions of many old and respected Members of the Fund, as well as with a view to meet the understood wishes of the Army at large,—Resolved, that the following exception to the provisions of the 15th and 16th Articles of the Regulations be enacted and declared, videlicet, that Members, who subscribe according to their regimental ranks, be permitted to subscribe to the higher ranks, on each step of promotion in line or regimental succession, without fresh testimonials of health being required from them, and without reference to unhealthiness of climate, or to their being on service at the time, provided always that each Member so promoted in course of succession, do signify his wish to subscribe to the Fund in his increased rank, within fifteen days after the notification of his promotion shall have been received by him, or published in Orders at the Station or place of his residence.

2d.—In order to meet the wishes of individuals, who are understood to have been prevented from becoming Members on account of the restrictions in Articles 15th and 16th, which are now relaxed in respect of Officers promoted in course of succession,—Resolved, that a further extension be granted of two months and a half, (viz. to the 1st of May, 1822), within which period all applications for admission will be received without exaction of the penal conditions laid down in Articles 9th and 10th, in cases of Officers who have delayed applying for admission within three months after marriage or arrival in Bengal.

3d.—Whereas doubts have been entertained, whether in the case of a permanent Member's death, who had become a Widower and married again, subsequently to his admission as a permanent Member, such second Widow is entitled to the benefits of the Fund,—Resolved, that it be declared as the intent and meaning of the Regulations that on the death of a permanent Member, his actual Widow is and shall be entitled to her pension, whether she were the Wife of such permanent Member at the time of his admission, or married to him subsequently, and without reference to her having been at any time in India, provided always that full and sufficient proof of any such alleged subsequent marriage, be furnished to the Society directly, or through its Agents in London.

Calcutta, Widows' Fund Office, } (Signed) J. YOUNG,  
 February 14, 1822. } President and Treasurer.

By Order of the Management,  
 H. MARTINDELL, Secretary.

### STATEMENT OF THE BENGAL MILITARY WIDOW'S FUND, ESTABLISHED 5TH AUGUST 1805.

Balance of last Account, .....	8,85,88	10	6		
<i>Receipts during the Year 1821.</i>					
Donation from the Honorable the Court of Directors, .....	22,965	8	4		
Donations from Permanent Members, .....	1,751	2	0		
Donations from New Members and increase of Rank, .....	16,508	10	6		
Subscriptions from Members, .....	40,878	14	0		
Subscriptions from Subscribers, .....	4,071	2	11		
Interest received on Government Securities, .....	52,782	0	0		
Rate est received on Money lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, at Five per Cent. ....	67	2	3	10,24,909	2 6
<i>Disbursements during the Year 1821.</i>					
Remittances to Agents to Pay Widows' Pensions in England, .....	52,782	0	6		
Pensions to Widows in India, .....	27,130	9	5		
Establishment from December 1820 to November 1821, .....	4,432	0	0		
Refunded to Paymasters and Officers on account of Subscriptions over paid Cash lodged in the Bank of Hindoostan, .....	298	10	7		
Interest paid on purchasing Government Securities, .....	1,573	11	8		
Premium on Purchasing Government Securities, .....	545	5	3		
Contingencies, .....	3,551	9	0		
Postage, .....	288	14	0		
	447	9	0	91,050	4 11
Balance of the Fund, December 31, 1821, .....				9,33,858	13 7
<i>Appropriation of the above Balance.</i>					
Government Promissory Notes and Acknowledgments, .....	9,25,200	0	0		
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, .....	8,658	13	7		
				9,33,858	13 7
<i>Sicca Rupees</i>					
<i>Annual Income.</i>					
Donation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, .....	22,965	8	4		
Donations from Members, as received in the year 1821, .....	16,508	10	6		
Subscriptions from Members, .....	47,044	13	9		
Subscriptions from Subscribers, .....	8,164	3	10		
Interest on Government Securities, ..	55,512	0	0	1,50,195	4 5
<i>Annual Incumbents.</i>					
55 Widows in England, £7,987 10, or	63,900	0	0		
25 Widows in India, .....	26,100	0	0		
<i>Establishment and Contingencies.</i>					
Establishment, .....	4,440	0	0		
Contingencies and Postage, .....	7,36	7	0	95,176	7 0

(Signed) J. YOUNG, President and Treasurer.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Calcutta Widow's Fund Office, } H. MARTINDELL, Secretary.  
 December 31, 1821. }

\* Invested in Company's Paper in January 1822.

### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
15 0	Six per cent. New Loans, .....	14 12
19 0	Ditto Remittable, 1819-20, .....	18 12
17 12	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans, .....	17 8

### HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning .....	0 57
Evening .....	1 23

**Bachelor's Ball.***To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

Allow me to inform your numerous Readers, through the channel of the JOURNAL, that an extensive Subscription is on the tapis for the purpose of giving a Bachelor's Ball, and to-morrow morning there will be a Book lying open at the Town-Hall for signatures, that all those who glory in a state of Celibacy may have an opportunity of inserting their names therein with all due speed.

I cannot conclude this Note, without observing that two of a trade can never agree. Now, as I consider Dancing almost my peculiar province, I wish to ask you, Mr. Editor, why that ugly BETTY SINGLE'S Letter respecting the Bachelor's Ball was inserted without my concurrence.

It is not, however, my intention to kick up a breeze about the matter; as a ZEPHYR has always been styled "*Ventorum Placidissimus*."

I am Sir, as frisky as ever,

Your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Feb. 18, 1822.

A ZEPHYR.

*Note.*—We are glad to learn that a Meeting of the Bachelors of our Fashionable Society, has already been determined on, to take place on Thursday morning next, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of fixing a Day for giving their Ball. It will be no doubt fully attended, and the arrangements worthy of the occasion. We shall take the earliest opportunity to communicate whatever may be determined on.—Ed.

**Division Orders.**

By Colonel Scott, C. B. Commanding, Camp, Nagpoor, January 17, 1822.

Colonel Scott has great pleasure in publishing to the Troops, the following Extract of a Letter from the British Resident:—

"To Colonel Scott, C. B. Commanding the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

On the occasion of the departure of the Madras Troops hitherto forming the Subsidiary Force of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpoor, I feel impelled, by every sentiment of public duty, to express to you the high sense I entertain of their merits and services.

The period of their service in this quarter has been distinguished by events and transactions of no common importance, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat what the public records will testify both with regard to their exploits and to the commendation they have uniformly received from the Supreme Government.

As being more immediately within my province, it is a pleasing duty to me to offer my testimony to the constant good conduct and strict discipline of the Force, both European and Native, whether stationary or marching within the territories under my superintendence. I can assert, with perfect conviction, that during the whole time of their services, now a period of five years and upwards, not a complaint of any consequence has been made of their irregularity or maltreatment of the Natives of the Country; and this alone is sufficient to stamp the high character of the Troops in general, and in particular reflects a degree of credit on yourself and the Officers of the Force, to which no panegyric can add.

Nagpoor Residency, } (Signed) RICHARD JENKINS.  
Jan. 15, 1822. } Resident."

Colonel Scott has nothing further to add than that he most fully and cordially concurs in the sentiments expressed at the good conduct and discipline of the Troops during the whole of the time he has had the honor to command them; and he begs to offer to the Commanding Officers and to their respective Corps, his warmest thanks for their admirable conduct.

To the Officers of the Staff, his obligations are unbounded, and he embraces the opportunity of offering his sincerest thanks and recording his admiration of the unremitting zeal and attention shewn by them to the duties of their several Departments. From Major Jollie, Assistant Adjutant-General, he has uniformly experienced the ablest assistance, and the most unceasing assiduity in the discharge of the laborious duties of his office. To Captain Stewart, Assistant Quarter-Master General, he has the same sentiments to express, as likewise to Captain MacIntosh, Commissary of Stores, Captain Hindley, Pay-Master, Captain Davidson, at the Head of the Commissariat, Lieutenant Burns, in charge of Bazaars, Captain Ogilvie, Post-Master, Lieutenant Sergeant, Persian Interpreter, Captain Anderson, Superintending Engineer, Doctor Davies, Superintending Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Wyllie, Medical Store-Keeper, and he may confidently say the important duties intrusted to them in their several Departments have never been more ably or zealously discharged by the Staff of any Division.

Printed at the Columbian Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

**Shipping Arrivals.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 17	La Physiennue	French	Brouike	Havre	Aug. 2

**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 20	Sarah	British	H. W. Quick	Colombo	Dec. 13
20	Hamed	Arab	Biran	Tellicheerry	Jan. 5
21	Mary Anne	British	J. Webster	Manilla	Dec. 7
23	Julia	Arab	Husson Dawood	Penang	Nov. 12
24	Hamoushaw	Arab	Ebrim	Rangoon	Dec. 6

**Shipping Departures.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 16	Wellington	British	G. Maxwell	Penang
16	Java	French	P. Saliz	Bordeaux
16	Fattal Currim	Arab	Ally Bin Abdullah	Muscet

**BOMBAY.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 24	Countess of Loudon	British	A. Hemming	Eastward

**Nautical Notices.**

Letters received by the ADAMANT, report the loss of the ship FATTA SALAM, Captain P. Dillon, in Basses' Straits, on her voyage from Calcutta towards Port Jackson,—all on board saved, and part of the cargo. The Brig GUIDE, Captain H. Geneve, for Isle of France, will sail in a day or two.

The Packets for the Honorable Company's ships PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES and ROSE, were sent down yesterday morning.

The ADAMANT, ELIZABETH, PHYSICIENNE, (F.) and THETIS, arrived off Calcutta on Sunday last.

**Passengers.**

Passengers per the ROCKINGHAM, Captain Waugh, from Portsmouth the 28th [of August, and the Cape of Good Hope the 18th of November, to Bombay.]

Mrs. George Jarvis; Miss Bett, Miss Prendergast; Miss Paulina Prendergast; Miss Mary Prendergast; Mrs. Brown; Captain Mansfield, Madras Cavalry; Lieutenant George Jarvis, Engineers; Rev. Poyntz Stewart, Madras Establishment; Mr. Philip Stewart, Writer; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Onseley; Mr. Assistant Surgeon Robertson, M. D.; Messrs. Stamford, Whittle, Hardie, Henry Sutton, Grant, William Webb, Welland, Edward Farquharson, and Clements Blood, Cadets for the Artillery; Messrs. Cooper, Duncan, Earle, and Gautier, Cadets for the Infantry.

Per LA PHYSICIENNE, from Havre de Grace.—M. La Piere, Merchant; Doctors Percit and Boissein.

**Births.**

On the 18th instant, Mrs. M. REES, of a Daughter.

At Bankipore, on the 4th instant, at the house of her parents, Mrs. F. BELL, of a Son.

At Mhow, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Major W. S. WEISH, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, of a Daughter.

**Deaths.**

At Chunar, on the 2d instant, ELIZA, the wife of Mr. EDWARD FRASER, (late of the Calcutta Custom House,) aged 26 years, sincerely regretted. Her untimely death was occasioned by a broken heart, arising from the recent loss of two beloved infant children, adding to excessive grief to which she became a prey in consequence of severe family misfortunes. She was of a mild and amiable disposition, of great intellectual talents and accomplishments, and has left a disconsolate husband to bewail her irreparable loss.

On the passage from Batavia to Calcutta, on the 9th of January, in Lat. 0° 1' N. and Long. 94° E. Captain W. EBSWORTH, of the ADAMANT.

**To Correspondents.**

The Letter of AMOR PATRIÆ is highly gratifying to our feelings; but we hope he will approve of our receiving his Communication as a private testimony of his approbation, and spare us the imputation of vanity, which would be the certain result of our submitting it, as intended, through the Press.

We beg to thank "A SUBSCRIBER" for his kind offer, found in the Letter Box yesterday, and shall be glad to avail ourselves of his promise.

The European News through Bombay, necessarily obliges us to postpone several Communications for a day or two.